

For Information

Legislative Council Panel on Home Affairs
Declaration of the Morrison Building as a Monument

PURPOSE

To inform Members that the Secretary for Home Affairs, in his capacity as the Antiquities Authority (AA) under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance (the Ordinance), Cap. 53, has on 31 October 2003 served on the owner of the Hoh Fuk Tong Centre (HFT) in Tuen Mun, the Hong Kong Council of the Church of Christ in China (the Owner), a notice in writing of his intention to declare the Morrison Building (the Building) as a Monument under Section 4 of the Ordinance.

PREVIOUS DECLARATION

2. We informed Members vide Legislative Council Brief on 10 April 2003 that since the Owner had on 1 March 2003 submitted a demolition application to the Building Authority (BA) for permission to demolish the buildings in the HFT, the AA would declare the Building as a Proposed Monument under Section 2A of the Ordinance for temporary protection. Subsequently, the Building was declared as a Proposed Monument on 11 April 2003. The declaration was made in the normal way with negative vetting by the Legislative Council and is in force for 12 months.

HERITAGE VALUE

3. The historical significance of the Building is unique in the history of Hong Kong. The Building was built in 1936 by General Cai Tingjie (1892 – 1968), Army Commander of the famous Nineteenth Corps in the Anti-Japanese War of 1937 – 1945, as part of his villa. The villa was used as school premises of the Dade Institute between 1946 and 1949. The Dade Institute was a tertiary education institute founded under the directive of ZHOU Enlai and DONG Bi-wu. Since the

establishment of the Dade Institute, many eminent Chinese scholars of the time such as MAO Dun, LIU Ya-zi, JIAN Bo-san, SIMA Wen-sen, QIAN Jia-ju, GUO Mo-ruo, and CHEN Jun-ru had lectured at the institute, nurturing a number of young intellectuals. The Building bears witness to the unique role played by Hong Kong in the history of modern China and the establishment of the People's Republic of China. A detailed assessment of the historical significance and architectural merit of the Building is at Annex A. A location plan and a photograph are at Annexes B and C respectively.

PRESENT POSITION

4. Subsequent to the declaration of the Building as a Proposed Monument on 11 April 2003, the Leisure and Cultural Services Department (LCSD) and Lands Department (Lands D) continued to negotiate with the Owner on the long-term protection of the Building. However, no agreement has been reached. The Government indicated that subject to agreement and necessary funding approval, it would take on responsibility for restoration and maintenance of the Building in return for the Owner's consent to preserve and open the Building for public visit on a schedule to be agreed. The Owner did not accept the proposal.

5. The Owner had also sent two separate applications to the AA on 15 April 2003 to seek withdrawal of the declaration under Section 2C, and permission to demolish the Building under Section 6(1) of the Ordinance. Both applications were rejected by the AA on 9 May 2003. The Owner then objected by petition to the Chief Executive (CE) against the declaration on 20 May 2003. The objection has subsequently been referred by the CE to the CE in Council and is being processed.

DECLARATION OF MONUMENT

6. According to Section 2B of the Ordinance, the declaration of a Proposed Monument within private land cannot be extended. Therefore, the legal protection of the current declaration will expire after 10 April 2004. Since the Owner had previously applied to the BA for a demolition permit and subsequently to the AA for permission to demolish the Building, there is a possibility that the Owner might reapply for a demolition permit from the BA again upon expiry of the declaration. Under the existing law, the BA will have to, provided the technical requirements are met, process the application and give approval within 30 days. Hence, there is a need to consider declaring the Building as a Monument under Section 3 of the Ordinance to be effective before the current declaration of Proposed Monument expires.

7. In accordance with Section 3 of the Ordinance, the AA may, after consultation with the Antiquities Advisory Board (AAB) and with the approval of the CE, by notice in the Gazette, declare the Building as a Monument subject to the following procedures under Section 4:

- (a) the AA will serve on the Owner and any lawful occupier of the private land a notice in writing of his intention to declare the Building as a monument;
- (b) the Owner or a lawful occupier may within one month, or such longer period as may be allowed by the CE, object^{Note 1} to the intended declaration by petition to the CE;
- (c) the CE, upon considering the objection, may direct that –
 - the intended declaration shall not be made; or
 - the objection be referred to the CE in Council; and
- (d) the CE in Council, upon considering the objection, may direct that –
 - the intended declaration be made by the AA in accordance with Section 3;
 - the intended declaration be so made, subject to such variations or conditions as he thinks fit; or
 - the intended declaration shall not be made.

The declaration, after gazettal, will also be subject to negative vetting by the Legislative Council in the normal way.

8. As the above-mentioned statutory procedures will require several months to complete, we have no alternatives but to initiate the declaration process now. The AA has therefore, after consultation with the AAB, served on the Owner and lawful occupiers of HFT on 31 October 2003 a notice in writing of his intention to declare the Building as a Monument. The proposed declaration applies to the Building itself which occupies an area of about 480 m². Similar to the previous declaration of Proposed Monument, we have in accordance with Section 3(2) of the Ordinance included a buffer zone of about 352 m² surrounding the Building in the declaration boundary so as to provide protection to the Monument. In addition, we have also included in the declaration boundary an access of about 418 m² to provide and

^{Note 1} The provisions for objection under Section 4 only have effect prior to the making of the declaration. After the declaration of monument is made under Section 3, no further objection can be made under the Ordinance.

facilitate access to the Monument for inspection and future maintenance work to the Building. Section 3(2) of the Ordinance empowers the AA to include in a declaration of Monument any adjoining land for protecting the monument or facilitating access to the monument. The total area to be declared is thus about 1250 m² which only occupies a very small portion of the Owner's previously proposed redevelopment area. A plan showing the intended declaration boundary is at Annex D. If the Owner has any proposal as to how the boundary of the access road may be adjusted to fit their redevelopment plan in future, the Government is prepared to consider the proposal.

9. The service of the notice will not affect the Owner's objection against the earlier declaration of Proposed Monument. As explained in para. 7 above, after the service of notice, the Owner or a lawful occupier may also object by petition to the CE against the intended declaration of Monument under Section 4 of the Ordinance. The declaration, after gazettal, will also be subject to negative vetting by the Legislative Council.

10. The declaration of Monument will not affect the use of the Building or property ownership. The owner may still pursue redevelopment as long as relevant legal requirements are complied with, and the Building is preserved insitu and suitably incorporated into the future development. In this connection, the Government would be pleased to provide advice as and when required.

COMPENSATION

11. As mentioned in paragraph 4 above, we have proposed to the Owner for Government to take on responsibility for restoration and maintenance of the Building but the proposal was rejected. There are provisions for compensation under the Ordinance. The Owner or a lawful occupier may claim compensation for financial loss if they can prove that they have suffered financial loss for which compensation may be awarded under those provisions.

OTHER OPTIONS

12. Since the statutory procedures to declare the Building require several months to complete and the Owner has previously submitted an application to demolish the Building, there is no other option but to initiate action now to declare the Building as a Monument for permanent protection, otherwise Hong Kong will lose a valuable heritage.

BACKGROUND

13. The Building is the most important historical building inside the HFT site within Tuen Mun Town Lot 117 RP and is currently used as a religious centre. The Owner holds the lot on a non-assignable lease which restricts it to non-profit-making uses (i.e. Youth Centre, Schools and Domestic Quarters) and does not permit any change in land use. In July 1998, the Owner submitted a Section 16 planning application regarding the lot to the Town Planning Board (TPB). The proposed scheme involved the inclusion of a large piece of Government land adjacent to the lot, the demolition of all the buildings in the HFT site and two existing schools adjoining it, and the re-construction of two replacement schools and five residential blocks at the cleared site of the HFT and the existing schools respectively.

14. In January 1999, TPB approved the planning application with a set of conditions. As there were no declared Monuments, graded buildings or known archaeological sites within the application site, the Antiquities and Monuments Office (AMO) of the LCSD was not consulted in processing the application according to the prevailing practice (from September 1999 onwards, an arrangement had been made with the Planning Department which would seek the comments of AMO in processing redevelopment proposals involving buildings built before 1960 to enhance preservation efforts). The TPB was not made aware of the historical significance of the HFT site when the Owner's Section 16 planning application was being considered. Nonetheless, it was stated in the TPB's approval letter to the Owner that approval by TPB should not be taken to indicate that any other Government approval, which may be needed in connection with the development, would be given. To take forward the proposal, the Owner applied to Lands D for a modification of the lease to permit the proposed development. As the Owner proposed to include adjoining Government land within the development area, the modification was to be made by way of land exchange.

15. In the course of processing the Owner's land exchange proposal, Lands D advised the Owner that a number of outstanding issues including preservation of historical buildings and the rectification of site data as approved in the Section 16 planning application needed to be resolved before the land exchange could proceed, and that a fresh Section 16 planning approval would be required. The Owner made a new Section 16 planning application in May 2001 but withdrew it later that month. The lease modification/land exchange procedures were discontinued around April 2002.

16. The HFT site was recorded by the AMO in July 1999 in a territory-wide survey on pre-1950 buildings conducted between 1996 and 2000. In that survey, about 9,000 pre-1950 buildings were identified, but further research is required to ascertain the heritage value of individual buildings. On 13 October 2000, in the meeting of the Working Group on Heritage of the Tuen Mun District Council, it was suggested that some buildings in the HFT site were worthy of preservation, and AMO came to know about the Owner's proposed development. AMO then initiated action to ascertain the historical significance of the buildings thereat. A series of discussions were then conducted between the LCSD and the Owner to seek the latter's consent for preservation of key historical buildings in the HFT site. Various proposals were discussed, but no agreement has been reached.

17. On 1 March 2003, the Owner submitted a demolition application to the BA to demolish all buildings in the HFT site. To save the Building which is the most important historical building in the HFT site from immediate demolition threat, the AA declared the Building a Proposed Monument on 11 April 2003. The declaration will expire after 10 April 2004 and is not renewable. There is a need to initiate action to declare the Building as a Monument for long-term statutory protection.

Home Affairs Bureau
13 November 2003

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History and Architectural Assessment of the Former Dade Institute at 28 Castle Peak Road, Tuen Mun

Situated at the Castle Peak Road, Tuen Mun, historical buildings of the Hoh Fuk Tong Centre were originally built by General Cai Tingjie in 1936.¹ The historical development of the buildings can be divided into three stages: In the first stage (1936-1946), the building was the villa of Cai. In the second stage (1946-1949), it was the school building of Dade Institute. Finally, in the third stage (i.e. since 1950), it has been used by religious organisations for religious purposes. The Morrison House and the Hoh Fuk Tong House are two of the oldest buildings.

The building was formerly the villa of Cai who was a famous Kuomintang general of the Northern Expedition and the Anti-Japanese War. Cai (1892-1968) was a native of Luoding County of Guangdong Province. He was born into a peasant family and lost his parents in his early childhood. He had worked as a peasant, a tailor and a veterinarian for cattle. He joined the army at the age of 19 and rendered eminent services in the revolution against the Qing dynasty and the Northern Expedition against the warlords. In 1930, Chiang Kai-shek realigned the Sixtieth and Sixty-first Divisions to become the famous Nineteenth Route Army and appointed Cai as the army commander. In the Battle of Songjiang – Shanghai on 28 January 1932, Cai led the Nineteenth Route Army, the only troop to fight against the Japanese army. Having succeeded in forcing the Japanese army to change its

¹ Cai Ting-kai, p.439 from “The Biography of Cai Ting-kai”: “In the 24th year of the Republic of China, i.e.1935.....My wife had bought a piece of land of about 10 to 20 *mu* near San Hui in the New Territories, Hong Kong for building a small house. Pending the completion of the house, I moved to Castle Peak and lived there for a short time as I wished to resume my farming.” p.441: “In the 25th year of the Republic of China, i.e.1936.....I didn’t like the small house she (Cai’s wife) built earlier. As construction fees at that time were quite cheap, I decided to build a house with my own design. I asked a quotation from Tang Yuk-ting of Wing Tai Company. At last, the company undertook to complete the construction within 4 months at an all inclusive cost of \$ 17,000. The issue of dwelling has now been settled.”

commander-in-chief and repulsing the enemy attacks, Cai established his fame as a military man. Afterwards, Cai led the army to Fujian and staged a coup d'état there. In 1933, Cai called on the people to resist against the invasion of the Japanese, overthrow Chiang and join the revolutionary government of Fujian. However, the revolution ended in failure and the army retreated to Quanzhou. In the meantime, Cai took Hong Kong as his base area. In 1936, out of his admiration for the country life in Tuen Mun, Cai built a western-style villa there for leading a relaxing life. There is an archway in front of the villa with a plaque reading “瀧江別墅” (Long Gong Villa) in Chinese. Another archway is also erected along the Castle Peak Road with the Chinese characters of “芳園” (Fong Garden) inscribed on it.

In 1946, Cai lent the Lung Gong Villa to the Institute as the school premises free of charge. He also became a member of the Board of Directors of the Institute. The Institute was the first institute deregistered by the then Hong Kong Government. This incident fully reflected the changes in the diplomatic relationship between the British Government and the Communist Party from 1947 to 1949. In fact, the turning point for the setting up of the Institute was the meeting between Zhou Enlai and Lian Guan in 1946. Lian was responsible for the propaganda and coordination of overseas affairs of the Communist Party Committee of the Guangdong area. Zhou was of the view that owing to the critical conditions of the civil war, many democrats and intellectuals would flee to Hong Kong and it was necessary for the committee to provide work and means of living for them. As a result, the idea of establishing a university in Hong Kong was conceived. The first head of the Institute, Chen Qiyuan was a member of the left wing of the KMT. He had participated in the preparatory work for the setting up of the Zhongshan University in Guangzhou in the 1920s and had also been the head of the Guangzhou Guomin University.

The stated aim of the Institute was to promote the realization of “Active learning, Academic freedom and Autonomous life”. Founded in 1946, the preparatory committee of the Institute was composed of Chan Ki-oi (executive member) and Yeung Bak-hoi, Wong Yeuk-min and Tsang Wai-wai (committee members). In mid-September 1946, Cai lent his villa, “Fong Garden”, at San Hui, Castle Peak to the Institute without charging any rental. The Institute was formally

founded on 10 October 1946 and school began on 20 October. However, it was not until 18 December 1947 the Director of Education issued a license to the Institute.

Since the founding of Dade Institute, the number of students had increased from 180 to 265 in 1948. They were chiefly made up of the young cadres remaining in Guangdong after the retreat of the Dongjiang Column to the north; mainland students wanted for or suspected of underground party activities; Chinese Nationals from south-east Asia; youths from Hong Kong and the mainland who held the Institute in high esteem. Among them, overseas Chinese made the longest stay at the Institute while most of the mainland students had to cut short their stay due to financial difficulties or the need of work. The Institute mainly offered 4-year courses in business economics, law and politics and Chinese; a 2-year course in specialized journalism and a 2-year preparatory course for University. Of the above, business economics class had the largest enrolment.

The education ideology of Dade Institute differed greatly from the traditional education belief held in mainland China. The alumni of Dade Institute always spoke of the liberal, democratic and progressive atmosphere prevailed in the Institute. Compared to the gradual tightening of press freedom by the Kuomintang in the mainland through legislations and policies, Hong Kong enjoyed greater freedom of press and speech. As the Institute advocated free reading, students had a good chance to feast on the “banned books”. Besides, the Institute also fostered inter-class and group learning, individual research and free participation in extra-curricular activities. In the course of learning, students were encouraged to express their views and they might even comment on the views of the teachers and speakers. Such liberal attitude towards education was at odds with the doctrinaire approach to the mode of teaching adopted in the mainland. Another pioneering act of the Institute was the setting up of the Board of Faculty in 1948. The Board, which comprised staff, professors and students, was the highest executive body in the Institute. It set a precedent for allowing teachers and students to discuss school policies together.

Though Dade Institute came into being for only three years in Hong Kong,

many renowned scholars were drawn to the Institute from the mainland. The major reason was that many intellectuals who held different political views from the Kuomintang Government were oppressed and expelled. To make a fresh start, they fled to Hong Kong, enabling the Institute to take in eminent scholars of the time. Such phenomenon was unprecedented in the cultural history of Hong Kong and until today alumni still talked with great relish about the boom time. After the then Governor of Hong Kong Sir Grantham ordered to shut down the Institute, he submitted a report to the Colonial Office in which he mentioned about the qualifications of the teachers in the Institute:

“Teachers (of Dade Institute) include some talented and learned professors who are renowned academics from China. Most of them are pro-Communism. They include Deng Chumin, Chen Cisheng, Qian Jiaqu², Hai Gongbin, Liang Jia and others from the China Democratic Alliance or pro-Communist people. The number of professors increased following the development of the Institute. Many well-known personages such as Guo Moruo and some left-wingers and communists from Malaysia and East Indonesia under the Dutch rule are drawn to (teach in) the Institute.”³

Besides, the Director General of Xinhua News Agency Mr. Qiao Guanhua, renowned scholar Mao Dun, Chinese Studies Master Guo Moruo, democrats He Xiangning⁴, Li Jishen, Liu Wang Liming and Tan Pingshan also had given lectures in the Institute.

² A renowned Chinese economist taught in Dade Institute between 1946 and 1949. He was the Vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League, a member of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference and had published notable articles on politics and economics in Hong Kong newspapers.

³ FO371/75780, Governor to Secretary-Of-State, C.O., 2 Apr 1949.

⁴ He Xiangning was the wife of Liu Chongkai and Liu was a close comrade-in-arms of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. She was a member of the Kuomintang and had given lectures in Dade Institute. After 1949, she was the Vice-chairman of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference and the Literary Federation, a member of the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress and the Honorary President of the All-China Women’s Federation.

On 22 February 1949, the Governor in Council issued an order to shut down Dade Institute. Subsequently, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (Hong Kong Branch) convened a meeting to work out remedial measures and four important decisions were made. Firstly, some teachers and students would be transferred to other organisations where they could continue their work and study. Secondly, most students of the Faculty of Business and Economics would be admitted to Jianzhong Institute for studying banking and finance. Thirdly, some teachers and students (mostly overseas Chinese nationals who returned to study) would travel to the liberated areas by sea for job arrangements to be made by the relevant departments of the Central Committee. Fourthly, students who volunteered to join the armed struggle would be deployed to guerrilla areas in south China.

The Institute had a total enrolment of more than 1000 students⁵ for three academic years. When the Communist Party of China (CPC) went back to guerrilla war in south China in 1947, the guerrilla leaders in these areas recalled their subordinates who were studying at Dade Institute. As recounted by Zhang Mingsheng who was responsible for the escort in Fujian, Guangdong and Jinagxi Provinces, more than 100 students were sent to south China for the rural armed struggle between May 1947 and early 1949. The Dade Institute had nurtured a group of young cadres who then worked in their hometowns. Some of them even held important posts⁶ in the Central Government after the founding of the People's Republic of China.

In those days when Long Gong Villa was used as the campus of Dade Institute, its main building housed all faculty offices and tutorial rooms of the Institute. In the southeast of the main building stood a redbrick house named 'Red House', which served as the girls' dormitory. In front of the Mansion was an outdoor canteen equipped with folding wooden dining tables. The construction of the

⁵ "The Educational Practice of Dade Institute", page 56.

⁶ "The Educational Practice of Dade Institute", page 58. '... According to the incomplete statistics released in 1985, those holding official positions include 1 at the provincial level, 40 at the levels of Central department, State administration bureau and provincial department, 85 at the level of division and over 60 at the level of section, 11 professors, associate professors and researchers, 20 lecturers and engineers, 1 professional writer ...'.

Democracy Hall, a wooden structure situated in the northwest of the main building, was initiated by the fourth Student Union. A plaque with Li Jishen's inscription was hung at the main entrance of the Hall which has been rebuilt into a concrete building as the canteen of Hoh Fuk Tong Centre.

After the closure of Dade Institute, the London Missionary Society (now the Council for World Mission) bought the campus and lent it to the Church of Christ in China as a seminary for training women ministers. The seminary was later renamed "Hong Kong Theological Institute" (HKTI), where training was provided to local ministers to become clergy. Following the establishment of the Religion Department in Chung Chi College, HKTI moved to the College. The former campus of HKTI had served as a forum for overseas missionaries in Hong Kong. In 1961, the London Missionary Society formally transferred the ownership of HKTI to the Church of Christ in China at a token fee of one dollar. In 1963, Hoh Fuk Tong College was established and the current Hoh Fuk Tong Centre was the dormitory of the College. In the mid-1960s, Hoh Fuk Tong Centre formally became a retreat and was named after Rev. Hoh Fuk Tong, the first Chinese pastor in Hong Kong.

On the present Hoh Fuk Tong Centre site, there are three historic buildings/structure which had close relationship with the Former Dade Institute. They are the Morrison Building (the main building of the Former Dade Institute), 'Hoh Fuk Tong Centre Building' (Girls' dormitory of the Former Dade Institute, also known as the 'Red House') and the pavilion outside the Morrison Building.

The Morrison Building, which was constructed in 1936, is the oldest building on the Hoh Fuk Tong Centre site. It is an imposing 2-storey building built at first glance of solid granite blocks, but which are in fact Shanghai plaster rendering marked with masonry courses to resemble stonework. The front elevation is built in the Art Deco style of architecture popular in the 1930s and may have been influenced by the influx of artisans from Shanghai into Hong Kong at that time.

The main entrance is set in a recessed bay flanked on either side by projecting bays each featuring a 2-storey oriel bay window. The upper part or parapet of the central entrance bay is an interesting arrangement of steps and ramps

(sometimes called ziggurats) reflecting the skyscraper profile of large American cities. Although sometimes attributed to Aztec or Egyptian art, the origin of the stepped pyramid-like shape of skyscrapers is more mundane. The zoning laws of America in 1916, intended to prevent overcrowding and to permit the entry of as much light and air as possible, forbade the construction of tower blocks that rose in a solid mass. The greater its height, the narrower the tower had to be in relation to the total ground space the building occupied.

The windows are tall in relation to width and are fitted with metal casement windows and fanlights which appear to be original. The main entrance doors are glazed in geometric pattern with matching fanlights above a transom. The entrance is flanked by raised triangular shaped planters with clipped topiary shrubs and a coniferous tree (believed to be Norfolk pine) on either side.

The side and rear elevations are devoid of architectural features except for a dentil moulded frieze which runs below the parapet coping all round the building uniting the elevations. The rear elevation has had annexes and additions built onto it, and on the side elevations can be seen the extensive plumbing required for the internal accommodation. The window arrangement, or fenestration, on these elevations generally matches the front elevation in proportion and alignment.

The main feature of the roof is a pagoda-like structure with a green glazed Chinese tiled hipped roof with a double layer of red painted projecting rafters forming a wide cantilevered eaves all round, each corner supported by a shaped bracket. Ridge and hip decorations consist of geometrically designed green glazed ornaments in zoomorphic dragon shapes often associated with Shang and early Chou dynastys architecture.

Internally the building has many interesting architectural features including 1930s style period windows and doors, original floor tiling and a very fine timber staircase with reuel posts and wrought iron balustrading in Art Deco style. Walls and ceilings are fairly plain in the minimalist style with simple panelling and coving to the ceiling. Most of the doors and windows appear to be original and alterations minimal.

Another oldest building in the site is the 'Hoh Fuk Tong Centre Building', which was constructed in the 1940s as the girls' dormitory of the Former Dade Institute. Since the building was built of red bricks, it is also known as the 'Red House'.

It is a 2-storey brick building built of red bricks in Flemish bond (i.e. alternate headers and stretchers) with horizontal bands of brick-on-end, or soldier courses, at window sill and hand levels. Windows are square or rectangular in shape fitted with metal casements. A plain reinforced concrete balcony runs along the rear elevation. The side elevations are plain with no architectural embellishments or decorations. Art Deco style fence walls still survive around the building.

The main external architectural feature is the front entrance bay built in Art Deco style. The main entrance doors are set in a doorway with a large fluted keystone and a moulded architrave rising from a buttressed plinth. Two narrow windows, one on either side of the doorway complete the design of the entrance, over which projects a box-like cantilevered first floor balcony. The ground floor door and window combination is repeated at first floor level, and the central bay is topped by a flattened triangular shaped pediment in modernist style.

Internally the building still has many of its original features including windows, doors, staircases, and encaustic floor tiling. Walls and ceilings are fairly plain with simple moulded panelling and coving to the ceilings.

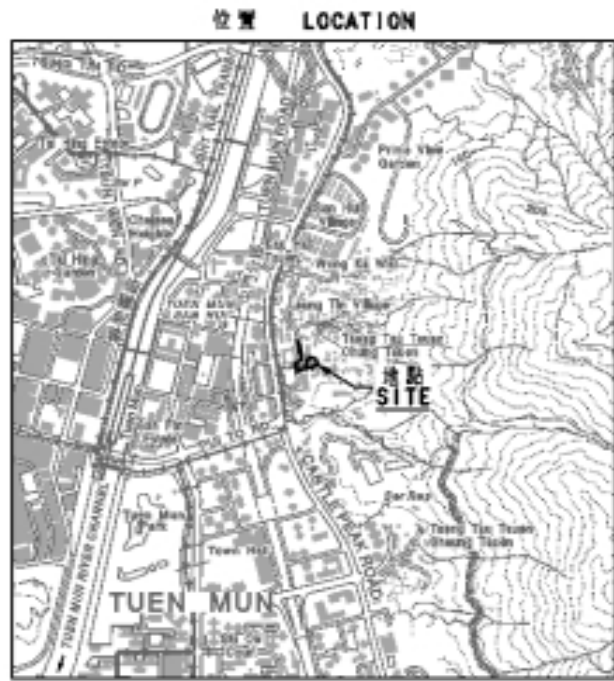
Constructed in circa 1936, the Hoh Fuk Tong Pavilion is a small structure built on a pentagon shaped plinth with five simple square columns finished in pink terrazzo supporting a green glazed Chinese tiled roof with a central pommel or ball finial, and a projecting eaves all round. The pavilion is fitted with lighting and seating. Ornamentation is simple consisting of balustrade panels in fretwork pattern and a plain frieze below the eaves painted with different coloured chevrons.

Location Plan of Morrison Building

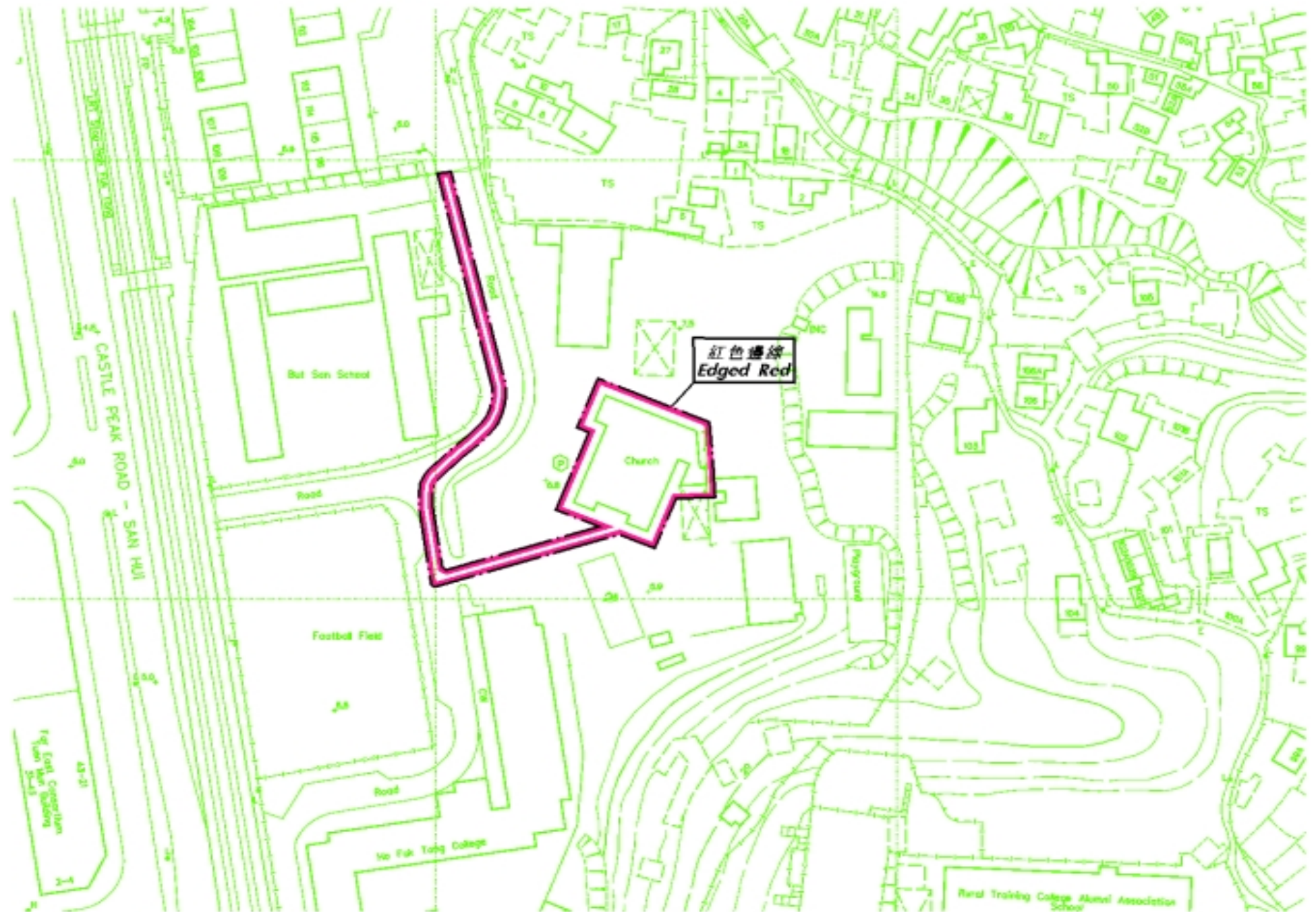


馬禮遜樓（前達德學院主樓）

Morrison Building (Main building of the Former Dade Institute)

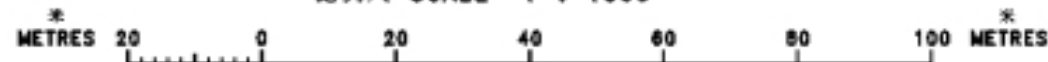


比例尺 SCALE 1 : 20000



以紅色邊線標示的面積約為 1 250 平方米 EDGED RED AREA 1 250 SQUARE METRES (ABOUT)

比例尺 SCALE 1 : 1000



地政總署 屯門測量處
District Survey Office, Tuén Mun
Lands Department

古物及古蹟條例 (第 53 章)
根據第4(2)條送交的新界屯門何福堂會所內稱為馬福邊樓的建築物及其鄰接土地圖則
ANTIQUITIES AND MONUMENTS ORDINANCE (CAP.53)
PLAN OF THE BUILDING KNOWN AS "馬福邊樓" AND ITS ADJOINING LAND WITHIN
THE HOH FUK TONG CENTRE (ALSO KNOWN AS HO FUK TONG CENTRE), TUEN MUN,
NEW TERRITORIES, FOR SERVICE UNDER SECTION 4(2)

檔案編號 File No. LD DSO/TM 13/25
測量圖號 Survey Sheet No. 6-SW-6B
發售圖號 Layout Plan No. -----
參考圖號 Reference Plan No. -----
圖則編號 PLAN No. TMM2045c

日期 Date : 21/10/2003